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That coal oil bill hasn't been repeated yet!

The worst yet—the thirty-fourth legislative assembly.

Patrons home industry and thus have your money at home.

Make it a point to never send away for anything you can buy in town.

Catron is after them because the extra employees and he has a well-sharpened stick, too.

If the railroads don't come to Las Vegas, what's the matter with Las Vegas going to the railroads.

Where, oh where, is all that economy the republicans were talking about before election. Promises are to get in on, not to stand on, evidently.

It looks like Grant county is going to be severely punished for going democratic, by the taking away from her of two-thirds of her present territory.

Mr. Springer's protest a few weeks ago, preventing the useless printing of twenty-six reports, has evidently saved the Territory a few thousand dollars.

A majority of the members of the thirty-fourth legislative assembly seem disposed to do what is right in a great many things, but are handicapped by the house—there's the rub.

The French government merits credit for having promptly sent back to Pekin thirty boxes of loot, recently arrived in Paris, with orders that it be delivered to the Chinese government.

Hon. E. P. Seelye, formerly associate justice of the supreme court of this Territory and judge of the first judicial district, whom Judge Langfitt succeeded, was recently appointed as deputy auditor of the war department, and confirmed on the same day as W. B. Childers.

The contract for the appointment of district attorney for the district made vacant by the death of Hon T. A. Fitch, has developed quite a lively fight, and a good list of candidates are now in the field. F. W. Clancy, E. L. Dolson, Thos. Wilkerson, Ed. L. Medler, M. Ortle and Thomas C. Montoya.

The Otero administration's basting of economical handling of the people's money can't seem to hold water when confronted with the fact that it took only 7 1/2 mills levy for Territorial purposes during the last year of the Thornton (democratic) administration, while it will require a 14 mill levy to meet the Territorial expenses for the corresponding year of the Otero administration.

Smallpox is declared epidemic in nearly every state and Territory of the union. Although the disease is in most places of a very mild type, many hundreds of deaths have occurred. This is the aftermath of the war with Spain and our continued occupation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. It is not probable that we will ever be free from this plague, as returning soldiers will keep the country amply supplied with germs. The disease is perennial in all Spanish-American countries.

We are becoming a very expensive nation and there is no help in us. The appropriations for this session of congress will reach \$500,000,000, which in a year will reach \$500,000,000, covering two years, of over a billion and a half of dollars. When all the odds and ends are figured in, the sums carried by the numerous semi-private bills and the increase authorized by the senate, in many of which the house is finally compelled to concur, the total may go to a billion and three-quarters and perhaps even nearer the two billion mark. It we could only get back to the days of billion dollar congresses.

The visit of celebration on Tuesday brought out the following, which was an outburst of Abraham Lincoln. "The author of the Declaration of Independence meant it to be a thank God, it is now proving itself a stumbling block to those who in later times might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism. They knew the promises of prosperity to be a lie, and they meant when such should reappear in this fair land and commence their vocation they should find at least one man not to crack." It really appears some times that the celebration of Lincoln's birthday should not be an exclusive function of the republican party as it is now considered in some quarters.

The campaign against free Cuba is proceeding in an orderly way as if under the direction of formal and recognized directorship, and the presumption is that such directorship exists. But it is keeping well in the back ground. Frank Munsey's atrocious article on the subject, which appeared in his magazine two or three months ago, is now being widely distributed in pamphlet form, but by whom or at whose expense cannot be told, for there has been no sign of a pamphlet document it shall not betray its origin. Munsey's conclusion is that it is our duty to hold Cuba, for "Cuba is our true interest," and also "it is our duty to retain her in our custody." This is enough to show the character of the Munsey argument. It calls for no comment beyond that offered by an Ohio republican in the house last Saturday upon this whole business—"It is the climax of greed without any spark of conscience; it is the same of avarice without a single redeeming feature; it is the offspring of a freebooter of the world; it is the cry of a pirate at all the seas."

CATARH: FORERUNNER OF CONSUMPTION.



Few realize what a deep-seated, obstinate disease Catarrh is, regarding it as a simple inflammation of the nose and throat, little or no attention is given it. But, however insignificant it may seem at first, it is serious and far-reaching in its results. The final secretions entering the circulation poison the entire system. The stomach, kidneys—in fact all the organs—feel the effect of this catarrhal poison, and when the lungs are reached its progress is rapid and destructive, and finally ends in consumption.

CATARH IS A CONSTITUTIONAL OR BLOOD DISEASE.

and far beyond the reach of mere local remedies. Those who rely upon them for a cure lose valuable time, meet with disappointment and allow the disease to take firmer hold. Only a real blood remedy can reach this troublesome and dangerous disease.

S. S. S. cures Catarrh because it first cleanses and builds up the blood, purifies it, makes it rich and healthy, stimulates and puts new life into the sluggish worn-out organs, and thus relieves the system of all poisonous accumulations.



SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE WEEKS RESUME.

Legislators Spend Sunday Away—Grant County Division—Talk on Tax Collections—A Little Light Thrown on the Way The Territory is Held Up For Printing—A Problem For Taxpayers to Solve.

Santa Fe, N. M., Saturday, Feb. 16th, 1901.—Nearly everybody and his wife have left the capital since the assembly adjourned yesterday.

Only a few of the legislative solons remain here. Of those remaining, however, Councilman Burns, wife and daughter are at the sanatorium, as are also Mr. Fielder and his estimable wife and a few are at the Palace, who either live too far from the capital to return by Monday, or at some distance from a railroad. A good many of the Silver City contingent remain to watch the new county movement, of which there at least seems to be no outside development. Still it is understood that the measure is entirely an administrative affair, which seems determined to have the new county of Luna organized, and proposes to make it a party measure and whip in enough republican members of the legislature to take it through both houses. Judging from the bill as introduced there seems to be no regard for even any of their own party residing in Grant county. The new county, as I am informed, takes nearly two-thirds of the territory, and about the same amount of taxable property, from the old county of Grant, but only one-fourth of the population; thus leaving what people will be left to Grant county not only to run their county and local governments, but to educate the children of three-fourths of the people or what will remain after taking nearly two-thirds of the taxable property away from them. Surely, if such is the case, the administration and the combine have it in for old Grant.

The session is virtually half out and only two resolutions and two bills have so far been acted upon by the executive. There are quite a number of measures now in his hands, and the ten days' limit on some of them is about up. Some members complain that their bills are being held back to see what action they may take on other bills pending. Whether they really have any reason for thinking so I am not prepared to say.

The report of the Territorial treasurer which was ordered printed, together with the report of the auditor, by resolution, during the first week of the session, was placed on the desks of the members during this week. The report shows that the assessed valuation of the Territory for the year 1899 was in round numbers \$40,531,000. Taxes paid that assessment, \$179,676.00, or 42 per cent; the assessed valuation for 1900, \$36,453,000; taxes paid, \$139,495.00, or 73 1/2 per cent. While the assessed valuation decreased nearly \$4,000,000 the per cent collected greatly increased. In 1898 Chaves county paid the highest per cent of any of the counties, 78 per cent; Valencia, the lowest, 16 per cent. In 1899 Chaves county again heads the list having paid 94 per cent; with Bernalillo county lowest paying 36 per cent; Valencia being next lowest with 11 per cent.

The assessed valuation for 1900 is \$36,453,000, or \$4,000,000 less than in 1899. Grant county paid more money into the Territorial treasury than any other county in 1899, the amount being \$41,346.90. San Juan paying the least, \$15,220.00. The tax levies for Territorial purposes in 1898, 16 1/2 mills; in 1899, 17 1/4 mills; and for 1900, 14 1/2 mills.

The collections show that while the assessment rolls have decreased, the collections have much improved. It is more than probable that there will be a further decrease of assessed valuations. So long as the levy for Territorial purposes is as high as now, with a prospect of it being still higher, it is not natural for taxpayers to get as low a valuation as possible. The collection for 1899 was phenomenal, with the prospect of those for this year not being as large.

Before closing this short letter I will mention another matter which I had almost forgotten, and with The Optic readers' permission, will give a few figures as to the cost to the Territory of printing the treasurer's report, from which I have quoted so freely. It will be remembered that during the first days of the assembly now in at the capital, an innocent looking bill resolution passed the house, authorizing the public printer to print 500 copies each of the reports of Territorial officers and institutions. This resolution went over to the council and was quietly slipping down the parliamentary groove when Mr. Springer called a halt, and wanted time to consider the matter. He finally, with the aid of Mr. Burns, succeeded in having it referred to the committee on judiciary, of which both are members.

tee on judiciary, of which both are members. They reported and passed the resolution to have 500 copies each of the treasurer's and auditor's reports printed. This went to the house where the number was increased to 1,000 copies, which the council accepted. As near as I can find out, about 400 or 500 copies of these reports were delivered to the treasurer and the bill presented to the auditor for the whole 1,000 copies ordered, and for which no doubt, the pay was forthcoming, for the bill said "for 1,000 copies delivered," and that seems to have been sufficient for the auditor. In this, however, he is taking more chances than a prudent officer would care to take. If he can find any law for drawing his warrant on the treasurer when his bill made out and presented to him charged several times the price that is allowed by statute, he can find more than I think he can.

The result of Mr. Springer's objection, however, at the time the resolution was up, certainly was to save the Territory several thousand dollars. The price charged for printing the 1,000 copies was \$322.22, or a fraction over 52 cents each. For the composition 75 cents per 1,000 ems, is charged for \$58,000 ems. Just how that number of ems is obtained is not quite clear, unless the (about) 14,000 ems of newspaper, which is two-price matter, and even then we venture to say it will fall short of the ems charged for, but not much. According to the prices that the same establishment did the same class of work for the United States under their contract two years ago, (which work is now being done cheaper than they did then), this work would have cost not more than \$220. By way of comparison, the same establishment printed 1,000 copies of the governor's message, with reports of all officers and institutions, which contains 478 pages for \$726, or less than 75 cents each.

At the rate charged for composition in setting up the treasurer's report, had the resolution gone through as it first came from the house, if any information is correct, it would have required the printing of about 800 pages; and if the composition in forty-six pages cost \$450, a person can at least form a pretty good idea what the composition on 800 pages would have cost. The auditor's report is yet to be heard from. This was ordered printed, but is not yet out.

The legislature has ordered 1,000 copies of the governor's message printed in English and a 1,000 copies in Spanish, yet to be paid for. If present prices hold up the balance in the Territorial treasury will look mighty sick after the work is paid for. In conclusion here is a mathematical problem for some one to solve, (taxpayer preferred). If 1,000 copies of one report of forty-six pages cost \$522.22, how much will the governor's message, including two reports cost? 1,000 copies in English and 1,000 copies in Spanish. And another: If a report of forty-six pages costs the Territory 52 cents per copy and a report of 478 pages costs the United States 75 cents per copy, who gets the worst of it? Don't all answer at once.

LIGHT ON PRINTING STEALS.

Territory Pays Five Times as Much As Does The United States For Same Work.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 15th, 1901.—It will be remembered that some time ago, your correspondent referred to the printing of the session laws in Spanish of the last legislature and the translation of the same, and what the effect was of taking the translation out of the hands of the secretary and placing it with the Territorial printer. The printing of the 1,000 copies was ordered which cost the Territory nearly one dollar each; the same establishment printing the English copies for one third that amount. The effect was, as then stated, that the work having been taken out of the secretary's hands, every copy printed lacked the secretary's certificate and seal required to give the laws their official character. The secretary could not send them through the mails under his official frank; the public printer would not pay postage on them; and but few were ever sent out to those entitled to them. The greater part being hoisted up and dumped into the basement of the capital building, where, I have been informed, a good many have been used to start fires in the engine room. I understand no officer of the Territory would accept and take charge of them, hence they were dumped into the basement. In the first place it was a piece of extravagance to print 1,000 copies in Spanish. There are only about 400 justices of the peace

in the Territory, one half of these, at least, using the English copy; what would have left 500 copies in Spanish for general distribution? It 500 copies only had been ordered printed, it above stated the printing cost nearly \$1.00 each. This does not include the cost of translation. The legislature appropriated \$900 for that purpose, when probably less than one-third of that amount was ample compensation for the work performed. But is understood, at the time, the \$900 was given to Mr. L. L. Bacia was given the work at \$450, who sublet it to other. But for probably less than half that amount, but the whole \$900 was drawn from the treasury. I have given you only of what happened two years ago in order that we may better understand what is likely to occur as a result of what is transpiring now on this subject. It will also be remembered that when H. J. R. No. 1, came over to the council from the house, authorizing the printing of the report of officers, etc., Mr. Springer had it referred to his committee, and afterwards reported the resolution providing that special committees of three be appointed by the president of the two houses to arrange the price to be paid for translating. My understanding at the time the two committees were to act jointly, and as both presiding officers were claimed to be in full sympathy with the committee, it was thought that the judiciary committee had given away its case, although they had stopped the duplication of the printing of a great mass of useless stuff. I don't think it was the intention of a majority of the judiciary committee that the special committees provided for were to make selections of translators and fix their compensation without reporting their actions to the house and council for their approval. However, the house committee reported last week that they had selected the present official clerk, R. L. Bacia, as translator, and have probably fixed the compensation to suit him. The same person who got half the two years ago, who said at the time he was not competent to do the work himself. My information is that no one else was permitted to bid on the work, or was taken into consideration. This must mean that the same force of two years ago will be connected, a thousand or more copies of the message and laws published, costing probably, if the cost of translation is taken into account, from \$150 to \$175 per copy. Yet the session laws, (which are much larger), of Texas and other states are printed and sold at 20 to 25 cents per copy. Taken out of the secretary's hands they will lack official certification, and the larger part banded up and dumped into the capital basement as before to start fires with next winter. The secretary will no doubt be glad to be relieved from the supervision of this work. He gets nothing for it. But it is properly part of his business as secretary, and no law, so-called, should go out without his official certificate. It is certainly strange that one resolution authorizing the printing and also the appointment of this joint committee, did not in some way limit the price to be paid for the work, instead of opening the vaults of the treasury to any charge that may see fit to make, and thus continue this swindle on the taxpayers of the Territory—a swindle that has now been going on for years.

Of the first two bills presented under this resolution was one for printing the treasurer's report, which I referred to yesterday as being a small pamphlet of forty-six pages, and for which the 1,000 copies ordered, \$522.22 it is charged—over 52 cents each. It is presumed the 22 cents was added to convey the idea that the work had been carefully counted up. I think I stated in my former letter on this subject that \$58,000 ems of composition were charged for at 75 cents per 1,000. This bill is certainly not correct, taking their own figures, and the knowledge of by what process more than 254,000 ems can be figured allowing double measure for the thirty-five pages of newspaper, which is all that the United States allows, would be of value to the craft. If these latter figures are correct, and we are banking on them, there is an overcharge, of \$222 on composition alone. The other bill was for \$450, (in round numbers) for printing bills for the legislature, the price being the same, 75 cents per 1,000 ems. At prices paid by the United States, and since the state of Illinois, which is fifteen cents per 1,000, the work would have cost only one-fifth of that amount—about \$100. The two bills amounting to \$772.22, or \$742.91 less than the Territory is charged—this is the only the beginning. I mention this matter again for the purpose of showing that the council through their committee had it in their power to have stopped this gigantic swindle on the Territory when the resolution was in their hands. Now that it is passed, and applied to all printing ordered by either house, they cannot stop it without the consent of the other house, with the probability that that could not be obtained. Some say that Mr. Bacia is only selected to translate the governor's message and accompanying reports, while others say he has the whole printing matter, laws and all.

The message was delivered to both houses of the legislature over a month ago by the governor. Up to this time it has not been placed in the hands of the contractor who is to print it and accompanying reports in English, and for which the United States pays presumably it is held back to be translated. The chief clerk of the house, Mr. Bacia, who has been selected to do the translating will have to perform his duties as chief clerk for some weeks yet. The fact that he is in position to do the work if competent, indicates that there is the same kind of a fraud ahead as was perpetrated two years ago. One can hardly help thinking that their printing and translating swindles are approved by every branch of the administration. If not approved certainly no steps have been taken to prevent them. The executive in his message says, "The method of letting such work to the lowest bidder is slow, expensive, and unsatisfactory." The English work has been let to the lowest bidder for the last two assemblies, at least. Will anyone pretend to say that the work has not been as prompt and satisfactory as done as the Territorial work, which has cost on an average nearly five times as much? Mr. Albright has the contract for the United States (English) printing for this assembly. Can any one say his work is not as good and as promptly done as that done for the Territory, the larger portion of which costs more than five times as much? Are the bills printed by the public printer, and for which he charged \$800, any better done than the bills printed by Mr. Albright for less than one-fifth that amount? Certainly not.

The executive message on this subject says, "that every state in the union has a public printer." We have shown where the executive was greatly mistaken, in former letters, and have given the figures at which bills are let for printing for the legislature, and as one branch of the law provides for such an official, the law provides that certain state officers shall constitute a board to have charge of all state printing. The printing is divided into three classes. The first class consists of the printing of bills, reports, and documents ordered by the legislature. For this work the board is prohibited from letting a contract for cost more than 25 cents per 1,000 ems for the composition. But our public printer charges 75 cents for the same work, and the United States pays less than 15 cents. The same work, and is provided in all classes of printing. The law further provides that all work shall be delivered before any part can be paid for, and that, where the same thing is ordered printed more than once, the composition can not be paid for but once. Kansas unfortunately created the office of public printer years ago, when the work and material were much more expensive than now, and although nearly every legislator has had a big fight over its repeal, they have never been able to do so. The corporations and bondholders combine, and are strong enough to prevent it. Just the same as to New Mexico at the present time, when one session at least was organized and has since been virtually controlled by a combine consisting of the beneficiaries of the printing swindle, the cost of all in respect to law, and others that hope to profit at the expense of the people of New Mexico. Thus, as I have said, the people cannot be blamed for thinking, if they do, that every branch of the Territorial administration is upholding these swindles on the people. It seems to be no secret that the executive has told others that he should reappoint the present public printer. How he can do so without endorsing his acts and conduct hereafter will be a hard proposition to understand. The same can be said as to the reappointment of any other member of the administration household—reappointment means endorsement.

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Both the great political parties in their latest platforms promised absolutely that they would give immediate statehood and home rule to the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma. But platform pledges are not always carried out on schedule time. After the election is over there ensues a long period of forgetfulness, not to mention the fact that in congressional legislation the avalanche of bills gives the Territories a very slim opportunity for fighting their way into the union of states.

At the same time it is absolutely certain that three great Territories will soon add three new stars to the flag.

In Territories, we have a very interesting variety. In addition to New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, we have the Indian, which, however, has no organized territorial government, the District of Columbia, which has no vote, the District of Alaska, which has no representation in congress, and finally, Hawaii, which has the honor of a Territorial delegate to the house of representatives who draws more money

in salary and mileage—largely millions—than any other member of either branch of congress.

Just what relation our new possessions shall have toward us, or what relation we shall maintain toward them is a question that depends mainly upon the decision of the supreme court.

Since 1853, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah have all become states, and the predictions made for them as to growth and population, resources and wealth have been fully justified. In some cases the increase has been a hundred per cent. In every case the growth has been large. In fact, the only Territories in this country admitted as states which have not shown great increase are Maine, which was admitted in 1820, and Nevada, which was admitted in 1864, in order that President Lincoln might have the vote he needed in the United States senate for the success of his war measures. During the last decade Maine gained only 50,000, while Nevada had over 1,000.

THE GREAT AREA OF THE TERRITORIES.

Few of us adequately appreciate the enormous amount of land in the United States represented by the three Territories destined for early statehood. Only the figures can give one an idea of what it means. According to the latest statistics of the General Land Office, the areas in square miles are as follows:

Arizona	113,870
New Mexico	123,487
Oklahoma	25,968
	163,325

To realize fully what this means, one has to remember that New York, our great Empire state, has 53,719 square miles, so that the three Territories make in land surface more than five New Yorks. In fact, New Mexico is larger than all New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland combined.

In addition we have the Indian Territory, with its 21,154 square miles, which is as big as all of South Carolina, and about four times the size of New Jersey.

Inhabiting all the Territories are nearly two million people, an increase of one hundred per cent in ten years. NEW MEXICO'S GOOD CHANCES.

For a number of years New Mexico has been applying for statehood, and the desire is more positive and the outlook more promising than it has ever been.

It was organized as a Territory in 1850, many years before either Arizona or Alaska or Oklahoma, and at that time efforts were made to secure its admission as a state. Later, a bill passed both houses of congress but did not become a law.

The new census gives the population at 195,210, an increase of over 49,000 within the ten years.

In altitude it is one of the highest of all sections of the country, and its future depends largely upon irrigation. It has great wealth in precious minerals, and among its industries is stock raising, from which much is expected in the future. It also has coal, and the future of the state is not to be doubted for a moment.

Thousands of people flock there every year, on account of its dry climate and it has a large number of important health resorts.

In its population are many persons of Mexican and Spanish origin, and for long time the proceedings of its legislature were printed in both English and Spanish. One of the main objections to the admission of New Mexico has been the large proportion of Mexicans; but in the course of time they have become good Americans, and the objection is not pressed as it once was. For instance, the Territorial delegate from New Mexico, Hon. Pedro Perea, was himself of Spanish blood, but he was educated in eastern universities, and was, in addition to being a leading capitalist in farming and sheep raising, for a time president

of the first national bank of Santa Fe.

The expectation is that any enabling act passed for either Arizona, Oklahoma or New Mexico will practically comprise all of them, so that three Territories may become states together. And Indian Territory, if it does not amalgamate with Oklahoma, will follow later.

Gen. Walter and Jas. L. Birelow set a trap at the mouth of Bitter Creek canon, near Red River, and caught a fine gray fox.

How to Cure the Grip.

Remain quietly at home and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed and a cure is sure to follow. That remedy counteracts any tendency of the grip to result in pneumonia, which is really the only serious danger. Among the tens of thousands who have used it the grip has not once been reported that did not recover. For sale by K. D. Goodall, druggist.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Maloy, of Albuquerque, are entertaining their friends, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Becken and family, of Chicago.

Millions of people are familiar with the Little Early Balm, and those who use them find them to be famous little liver pills. Never grip. Winters Drug Co., K. D. Goodall.

There is always danger in using counterfeits of Dr. Wither's Little Early Balm. The original is a safe and sure cure for piles. It is a soothing and healing salve for skin diseases. For sale by K. D. Goodall and Winters Drug Co.

HAD TO CONQUER OR DIE.

"I was just about gone," writes Mrs. N. C. Richardson, of Laurel Springs, N. C. "I had consumption so bad that I could not walk, and I could not live more than a month, but I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by seven bottles and am now stout and well." It is an inviolable life-saver in all cases of Pneumonia, La Grippe and Bronchitis; infallible for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Croup or Whooping Cough. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at Murphy, Van Petten Drug Co. and Browne & Mannanare Co.

Messrs. E. P. Kenney, W. H. Morris and T. Whaley made several oil locations in the Gallup oil fields. The Bernalillo oil company filed thirty-six locations.

Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, dissolves the secretions, softens the membrane, and breaks the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. Druggists sell the 50c. size; Trial size by mail, 10 cents. Test it and you are sure to confirm the treatment.

Announcement.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for Catarrh of the Nose, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the atomizer tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation.

John Olsen, a Gallup miner from Pueblo, died of consumption and was buried by the city.

BUCKLE'S ARNICA SALVE.

Has world wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Blisters, Sores, Piles, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped hands, Skin Eruptions, Itch, etc. It is sold by all druggists. Only 25 cents at Murphy, Van Petten Drug Co. and Browne & Mannanare Co.

E. R. Stewart, of Astec, was appointed cattle inspector for San Juan county by the cattle sanitary board.

WORKING OVERTIME.

Eight hour laws are ignored by the "little westerns"—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work night and day, curing indigestion, biliousness, constipation, Sick Headache and all stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Bile, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c at Murphy, Van Petten Drug Co. and Browne & Mannanare Co.

Lester Duryea came down from Magdalena to Socorro on his way to New York to visit relatives and friends until the first of April, when he will return to New Mexico.

Does It Pay to Buy Cheap?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What can you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the ONLY remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries.

A party of Astec young folks consisting of Miss Lizzie Randall, Miss Art Ferguson, George Ferguson and Opal McClaren, visited Farmington to attend the play, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," presented by local talent.

La Grippe Quickly Cured.

"In the winter of 1898 and 1899 I was taken down with a severe attack of what is called 'La Grippe,'" says F. L. Howard, a prominent druggist of Winfield, Ill. "The only medicine I used was two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It broke up the cold and stopped the coughing. I was like magic, and I have never since been troubled with Grippe." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon to break up a severe cold and ward off any threatened attack of pneumonia. It is pleasant to take, too, which makes it the most desirable and one of the most popular preparations in use for these ailments. For sale by K. D. Goodall, druggist.

William C. Roy, one of northern New Mexico's solid citizens, was in Springfield, Mo. Roy says that soon a new postoffice will be established near his ranch so he called Roy, New Mexico.

Pneumonia Can Be Prevented.

The disease always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip and can be prevented by the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This remedy was actually used during the epidemics of a grippe of the past few years, and not a single case is reported that did not recover or that resulted in pneumonia, which shows it to be a certain preventative of that dangerous disease. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained a worldwide reputation for its cures of colds and grip. For sale by K. D. Goodall, druggist.

A FIREMAN'S GLOVE CALL.

"I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Bellamy, a locomotive fireman of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite, and all my strength was about to give up."

Get a bottle of Electric Bitters and after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did in my life. Weak, shaky, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use.

Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by Murphy-Van Petten Drug Co., by Murphy-Van Petten Drug Co., 10 cents.

C. E. Hartley, of Springer, left for La Cima, San Miguel county, where he will pick 120 two-year-old steers, the same to be delivered to him in Springer about the 20th of March.

Persons who cannot take ordinary pills, and a pleasant way to take the Little Early Balm. They are the best liver pills ever made. K. D. Goodall, Winters Drug Co., 10 cents.